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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for on wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Two Forms of a Treaty.

An American of great good sense, writing to the New York Tribune, suggests the subjoined brief and simple form of a treaty between Great Britain and the United States. His proposed convention consists of only one article, contained in a single sentence:

"ARTICLE I. So much of the convention of 1850, mmonly called the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, as may be held to preclude the United States from building, owning and controlling alone a ship canal through Nicaragua, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, is hereby abrogated, it being expressly covenanted that said canal, subject to uniform tolls, shall be treated as a neutral arm of the sea. in peace and in war, for the use of all powers who signify their approval of this con-States and any power or powers the United States shall have the right to exclude their enemy or enemies from the use of said canal."

That would be a vast improvement upon the Hay-Pauncefote form, even as amended by the Senate. If such a convention had been proposed originally to the British Government, at the time when the Foreign Office left to our Department of State the job of formulating the agreement, is there any good reason to believe that it would not have been accepted promptly and cordially on the other side of the ocean?

Yet there is a still shorter and simpler form that would have been appropriate on that occasion and perhaps equally acceptable to our English friends. Here it is:

"The United States of America and Her [His] Britannic Majesty, being desirous of consolidating the relations of amity which so happliy subsist between them, declare that the convention of 1850, commonly called the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, is hereby

And the friendly consent to abrogation would have been merely formal; inasmuch as the convention of 1850, commonly called the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, had been dead for years, if it was ever alive.

China's Reply to the Demand for Indemnity.

We have, at last, an authoritative account of the answer made by the Chinese plenipotentiaries to the demand for an aggregate indemnity of 450,000,000 taels, a sum equivalent to \$315,000,000, if the tael be him daily Mr. WELLS foresees that by regarded as equivalent to 70 cents.

China proposes to meet this demand by an annual payment of 15,000,000 taels (\$10,- | trains, the radius of the city circle will be-500,000) for thirty years beginning with come one hundred miles, and its area equal July, 1902. To the annual payment the to the whole of Ireland. In other words salt tax is to contribute ten million taels, the "suburbs" for the London citizen will exthe likin, or inland transit dues, two mil- | tend to Nottingham in the north and Exeter | lion, and the customs duties imposed on in the west, while the New York min of natives in non-treaty ports, three million business can come to his office every day more. At the same time, the Chinese from Philadelphia or Albany or Hartford plenipotentiaries point out that the fulfil- and the interlying fields. ment of the proposed agreement would leave their country unable to meet the population, an increase that must be limited current expenses of government. They by other considerations, however, and Mr. request, consequently, that the customs | Wells figures out a limit of 20,000,000 for duties imposed on foreigners in the treaty | London, St. Petersburg and Berlin and ports be increased one-third, the addi- of 40,000,000 for New York and Chicago. tional receipts to be given to China for Nevertheless, this does not mean a greater administrative purposes.

data set forth in Gen. J. H. Wilson's book is a much more diffused population than on China, which, unquestionably, gives 4,000,000 settled on fifty square riles. penditure for civil and military purposes, including the interest on the public debt. are derived from the salt tax and likin on men dwell. million taels obtainable from these sources, fifteen millions have to be ear-marked districts, industrial istricts, "horsey for the annual payment on the Boxer in- suburbs, artistic and literary suburbs demnity, it is certain that the Pekin Gov- around schools and museums, a place for ernment will be unable to defray the cost every man according to his tastes, and the of administration, unless its fiscal system, independently of the customs duties im- His fancies already exist in spots, and perposed on foreigners, should be radically haps with intelligent organization as realireformed.

Gen. Wilson thinks that, with a resurvey and reassessment of the taxable lands, the proceeds of the land tax could be increased from twenty-seven million taels. the present figure, to one hundred and near Peekskill will last only during the four millions. If such a reform be prac- month of June this year. The organiza- nothing but what they might have received from ticable, it is obvious that China could make tions that will occupy the camp have been the annual indemnity payment from this designated; only one regiment and one nothing whatever. But these losses are utilities of income alone, and still leave a other smaller organization will be in cump handsome surplus for the public treasury, at any time, so that the "march-outs," There is no doubt, however, that a con- which have been the feature of the new siderable amount of time would be needed | camp routine, will probably be made by for such a resurvey and reassessment, and, battalions, and not by entire regiments. in the meanwhile, the easiest and quickest | No especial novelty is expected to be deway of procuring the additional revenue re- veloped during the season, but in a cirquired to meet the indemnity demand would | cular recently issued from the leadquarters be to increase the customs duties levied on of the Guard officers are advised to make foreigners in the treaty ports. Gen. Wil.- themselves acquainted with various books, the piace of French coal." son expresses the opinion that " with the | the most important of which are MERCUR'S increase of importations which is steadily going on, and an increase of duty to say WAGNER'S " Service of Security and In- ica. No sensible man doubts for a moment 15 per cent. ad valorem in gold, to enable formation." The circular likewise gives the Chinese Government to indemnify the directions about the make-up and inforeigners for their losses in the Boxer struction of advance and rear guards, disastrous for the workingmen of this war, the customs receipts could be aug- and on other matters more in the nature of mented to one hundred and twenty million | routine work. taels in gold at an early date." In view of this assertion, it seems but a moderate artiflery organization, will not go to Peeksrequest on the part of the Chinese Com- kill, but will spend its camp week at Fisher's broughton Wednesday in the Secon I Municipal missioners that the foreign customs be in- Island, in the Sound near New London, Court of this city to recover \$400, alleged to creased by one-third oni-

On the other hand, Lord CRANBORNE, Regiment, and red tape has prevented the false and fraudulent representation of

speaking in the House of Commons on Tuesday, said that the British Governdues, which constitute an almost insuperable obstacle to trade with the interior.

The Future of Great Cities. Mr. H. G. WELLS, an author well known by the ingenious manner in which he has blended science and fiction in his tales, exercises his imagination on more serious topics in the Fortnightly Review, endeavoring to prophesy what the great cities of the twentieth century may be. He is always interesting and his surmises about the future of town and country population are plausible and suggestive. His generalizations are necessarily very broad and for all his statements obvious exceptions will be discovered, but these do not a lect the points he wishes to make.

The great change in the distribution of population that marks the nineteenth century is, as Mr. Wells points out, the unusual growth of great cities and a slight te dency to depopulation in the country. Never before, outside of China, with the exception of Rome and possibly of Babylon, vention, except that in case of war between the United | had any city had more than a million inhabitants; now there are ten towns with on itself for even the rudiments of artillery a population of over a million each, twenty more that probably will soon reach that regiment a full equipment of artillery nenumber and a great number with as many as a quarter of a million inhabitants. They range finders, &c., but the organization all differ essentially from the towns of will go into camp less instructed than at previous centuries. The chief factor in the beginning of the drill season seemed the growth has been doubtless the increased likely. It will have decidedly uphill facility in transportation through the development of railroads.

In the days before railroads, Mr. WELLS contends, the possible limits of a town to one of the largest regiments in the State were bounded by the accessibility of the may be relied upon to get every ounce of business centre to the persons who had to benefit possible out of the week spent at work there. The natural division of day Fisher's Island next July. The camp for work and night for rest has always season should be especially valuable to existed and is likely always to exist, and the Thirteenth, but should prove interto get to the place of work and return from esting and instructive to the troops at not more than an hour a day each way Peekskill as well. can be granted. Therefore when men travelled only on foot the possible limits of a town were of necessity included within a radius of four miles from the centre, and with the use of horses for conveyance that radius became six or eight miles at all that in them lies to repress and supmost. The large cities naturally arose press "rag-time" tunes. These they call where the seashore or large rivers made traffic by water casy.

area, in other words, of 2,800 miles, nearly home a third the size of Belgium. The worker, that is to say, may dwell at any point within that circle and yet be only an hour distant of grave and sober citizens. The great from the point where his business calls the end of the century, with fifty-miles-anhour carriages and hundred-miles-an-hour This points to a tremendous increase in city

congestion of population, for 40,000,000 Let us compare these figures with the spread over 31,000 square miles of territory

the latest trustworthy account of the fiscal There is no cause for alarm in these trecondition of the Middle Kingdom. Gen. mendous aggregations of humanity. By Wilson reproduces an estimate prepared the side of the forces of attraction the Hall from the control of the town, at least several years before the outbreak of the force of dispersion is at work. Already the side of the campaign at present most Boxer troubles, which puts the total ex- in the great cities, the business centres, noticeable, the crusade for the eradication social and literary districts are distinct. points. at about \$100,000,000. This sum is con- Secondary centres for all matters of im- The Superintendent of the Society for siderably in excess of the current revenues, mediate need sp ing up. Moreover, with the Prevention of Crime, PARKHURST'S which, according to Gen. Wilson, do not improvements in modes of communication, society, resigned, in a manner to indicate exceed \$51,450,000 in gold. He adds, how- like a perfected telephone system, with dissension in the movement in so far as he ever, that the deficit is more apparent better methods of collection and distribu- was concerned in it. Then Mr. James B. than real, inasmuch as all disbursements, tion, the need of appearing in person at REYNOLDS, the head worker of the Uniexcept for interest on the public debt, are the place of business may be done away versity Settlement Society, reported that made in copper cash and in silver, and, with, and without eaving his ome a hun- the activity of the vice hunters had been of if the Treasury does not happen to have dred miles away the twentieth century doubtful value. Where their hand had the money on hand, the expenditures are New Yorker may transact his business, fallen on vice there was improvement, but cut down or renounced altogether. From shop, go to church and attend the theatre vice, instead of being killed, had moved. the same authority we learn that about or opera. Factories may rise wherever it is These episodes should not be cause for nine million five hundred thousand tacks most convenient to have the working- discouragement on the part of the anti-

> of tastes, gardening districts, agricultural new until the day after election. whole country in close touch with the city, ties they may become common.

The National Guard Camp Scason, the losses in wages, although they have been enormed The season at the camp of instruction "Art of War," the Drill Regulations, and | worthy of the attention of strikers in Amer-

The Thirteenth Regiment, our heavy if the Federal Government will take enough | have been given to the manager of a down Our own State Department has shown interest in the matter to make the place town "turf bureau" for the purpose of racerepeatedly a willingness to make the pay- habitable. The island is an ideal place for ment of the indemnity as easy as possible artillery drill, and was lent to the State for China and we learn with satisfaction without hesitation by the Secretary of y a telegram from Berlin that the Chinese War; but it is in no condition for use by so proposal is regarded there with approval. large a body of men as the Thirteenth that the money was procured from him "on

any attempt to make it available. The fortifications to be used are some two miles ment remained opposed to any increase from the hotel and settlement, but are as of the import tariff in China beyond a rais- yet incomplete. There are some heavy ing of the duty to an actual 5 per cent. ad guns, but the smaller guns are not properly valorem, payable, we presume, in gold, "ex- emplaced, and cannot be used by the Thircept in connection with a scheme to reform | teenth even in practice, as such use would the treatment of foreign trade." By the be equivalent to a delivery to the artillery words in quotation marks we understand of incomplete guns; they cannot be comthat Lord CRANBORNE has in mind the sub- pleted even temporarily, because no guns stitution of a lump sum payable at treaty ever are completed temporarily. Red ports for the present likin, or inland transit | tape is likely also to prevent the regiment from using a lot of rails and ties to extend the present freight railroad from the Government dock two hundred yards to the only suitable camp site on the island, and also to prevent the filling-in of two stagnant ponds near by, though these will be filled in in time. Unless the road is extended temporarily, teams will have to be hired in New London and brought to the island at large expense, and all the transportation of supplies needed by 900 men for a week will have to be done by wagon from the public dock, two miles distant. The Thirteenth will have to provide its own water supply, because, though a permanent water works is to be put in, the programme does not call for its installation now. The material comfort of the regiment is thus seriously threatened.

From the point of view of its artillery instruction, the Thirteenth has been neglected, perhaps unavoidably, by the Government. The officer detailed at the beginning of the drill season to give instruction was relieved after a very short time and sent on recruiting sevice in an up-State town, so that the regiment has had to depend knowledge. The State has given to the cessities, an 8-inch disappearing gun, work, but the same well-directed energy that raised the Thirteenth from a disorganized battalion nearly three years ago

Rag-Time.

The members of the American Federation of Musicians have highly resolved to do unmusical rot " and " musical trash." A frivolous and whistling world will find it The railroads have now increased the hard to breathe on those rare heights of city radius to about thirty miles, or an song where the Federation has its austere

The fizz and sparkle of rag time beguile the ignorant, and even get into the noddles composers had their moments of rag time. Shall not the little composers have leave to frolic, too? It is possible to be too high and mighty in regard to music as in regard to literature. It is your duty, many essayists and lecturers say, to read only the best books and the greatest. We have a theory that these excellent advisers read "OUIDA's ' novels. We have heard a great purist in music-one of those fellows who order you o stick to Back and HANDL and the other immortals-such a faultiess being have we heard whistling " coon songs." So difficult it is to be on stilts all the time.

The safe rule is to like what you please; and if you like "rag-time" music or unmusic, like it, and bid those who would and having had to deal with many hundreds interfere with you go hang. It is better to be tolerant than to be learned.

But rag-time strains are delightful, all the same. We doubt if the man who haughtily turns his ears upon them can

Anti-Tammany.

The campaign to turn out Tammany the regions for pleasure, the shopping, of vice, was checked yesterday at two

Tammany party. So long as Tammany salt; as much more from the likin on mis- Mr. Wells draws a fanciful but delight- remains in office there will be the same cellaneous goods and opium, and five mil- ful picture of suburban districts in these powerful reason for turning it out. To lion taels from native maritime and inland gigantic urban communities, where the turn it out should be the one purpose and customs. If, from the total of twenty-four dwellers are drawn together by community inspiration of all good New Yorkers from

A French Lesson for Strikers.

We present here a speech delivered the other day by M. MELINE, the former President of the French Council, at a meeting of progressive republicans held at Ren remont:

"Let us see what strikes have cost the French workmen during the past year. I will not dwell upon running up into the millions. Have they presented any compensation in results or advantages? By no means. In none times out of ten the strikers gained of wast eitners, strikers and non-strikers, in the treparable dam ge to French industry, taken as a caused by the disorganization of labor. That benefits the foreigner and he who rejoices over our

" During the strikes in Calais the tulle makers of ports of Antwerp and Hamburg benefited by the strikes re and Dunkerque, Genoa was enriched by the strike in Marsenles, and now foreign coal has taken

The result of strikes in France may be that strikes, especially when they are ac-

the defendant that he had secret informa tion about the abilities of the horses on which

the money was to be wagered," &c. Of course, it is an old, old story, which has accumulated moss since time immemorial—that of SMITH being able to tell Jones how to get rich, while he, SMITH, must forever remain poor. But in the gallery of so-Before considering them separately let us called tipsters who continually excite the wrath of more or less innocent people through pretending to supply secret information, the poolroom or racehorse division is entitled

to seats in the front row. A few months ago the Hon. CHARLES A Towns of Duluth was bitter as gall against the Trusts and the syndicates. He was also a man of mark in a party that regarded wealth as a crime. A day or two ago Mr. was in Beaumont, Tex., trying to buy for a million or more fifteen acres of oil lands. Worse than this, he was reported to be "acting for a syndicate of capitalists," although his own share in the property was to be large. Thus one by one the loudest-declaiming Bryanite voices grow silent. The money is put above the man. The man hunts the money. The scorner of syndicates and Trusts becomes a member of syndicates and Trusts. Bryanite virtue falls, and the accursed thirst for gold conquers the faithful. Everywhere there is backsliding. Everywhere the men who oved to pluck plutocrats by the beard are budding into plutocrats themselves. It is very sad, but also very natural.

"Gop help the man who marries a collegebred woman!" So Prof. J. Scott CLARK of the Northwestern University is said to have talked to one of his classes Wednesday. Falsely said, we hope. Surely it is not given to any professor, not given even to a profeesor in the Chicago University, to speak so like a blockhead. The man who marries a college-bred woman has been helped sufficiently already in having a worthy helpmeet. If Prof. CLARK's remarks are reported correctly, he must have sued in vain some time to a college girl.

THE "UN-AMERICANISM" OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Some Instructive Comments on a Remarkably Address at Yale University.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The address of Mr. Charles Welcott Merriam of Yale University School, of which I find a report in to-day's Sun, offers a most interesting revelation of the standard of theological studies in that renowned university. To make my remarks clear, I beg that you will permit me to repeat these of Mr Merriam's words, relative to the dectrine of Papal

"When we consider this claim in the light of the Papacy it cannot be taken scriously, but it is a some-what mournful fact that a tenth of our population in drab coverings leans back in a chair, listen are pledged to the bellef that when the Roman Pon- ing to the performance of fragments of his tiff gives his occasional ex-cathedra utterances they unfinished requiem by members of the Imare as the voice of God. If the Congress of the United | perial Opera. They are painted with ad-States should decree one thing and the Pope of Rome | mirable judiciousness, the elegance and the opposite American Catholics, theoretically, at elaboration of the costumes being suggested least, could have no choice in the matter."

I Mr. Merriam might as well speculate on religion; and the Papal infallibility extends years of our national existence, to direct he will not do so for a hundred years to come; authority, Catholics, "theoretically at least," would not be bound to accept his suggestion. II Regarding the confessional, what does Mr. Merriam know about it that he ventured already alluded to, behind the dying man are to malign the Catholic clergy, as if they "frequently yielded to the temptation of abusing the confidences they receive?" Dur- to the foreground. He may also profitably ing a priestly ministry of nearly forty years, the writer can recall no single instance in which the seal of confession was violated; of priests, he may lay claim to a larger ex- cottage, the back of it smokily vague, the iance than the callow graduate of Yale. In passing, we may remark that the best fire, quite untruthfully, and in the glare of a Catholies go oftenest to confession: among light, which comes from neither, a group of them thousands and thousands who never peasants whose costumes are scrupulously fore, hardly bears out the statement that the fusion; one finds one's self searching through confessional makes sin too easy.

by as counterbalanced by many explanatory | picture to discover what it is all about. And statements in his voluminous writings. E. g., speaking of the charge that Catholics should | these men have fought-and one is dead, the be regarded as un-American because they other dying-remains a matter of conjecture. owe allegiance to a foreign Power. Dr. The picture is a fair example, only bigger Brownson says (Works, vol. X., page 27): than usual, of the Dusseldorf School-very "If we really supposed that any one among clever in rendering of detail, but so insistent is could be so simple as to believe this, we upon facts and categorical in their stateshould contradict it. But these are charges | ment that nothing is left to the imagination. on absurd to need a reply,"

I7. The Catholic Church is "un-American" ecause of its morality. Mr. Bourke Cockran proved on Tuesday afternoon, in receiving pictures loaned by Mrs Edward N Gibbs make the Lactors medal, that the Catholic Church a conspicuous showing. The group inalone made republics possible, because she cludes two Mauves, probably of his middle alone, from the beginning, taught the abso- period: "The Wood Cart" and "On the Beach ute equality of all men; broke down the old at Scheveningen." At first sight they may Pagan class distinctions; opposed and finally not be attractive canvases, but they grow eliminated slavery, and made men free not upon one by their inherent truth. The subnly before God, but before the law, and the | ject of the former is merely two wood-laden world Democracy-the rise of republics- carts, one behind the other, traversing a is the obvious outcome. Would the issue be grassy level, with a peasant beside them and the same if all men believed in total depravity? a sky behind and above. Perhaps it is the volor is total depravity a preparation for self- ume of this sky, the suggestion of actual government?

better Catholic because I am an American. A CATHOLIC CLEUGYMAN,

NEW YORK, May 18. Christian Science and Medical Practice.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: According to a notice in to-day's Son, two Christian Scientists have been acquitted of the charge adge Elliot of the Circuit Court, sitting in Milwaukee. The Judge based his acquittal on the fact that the defendants had given

It may be that Judge Elliot in ruling that drug-giving was essential to medical practice was doing no more than strictly interpreting their employers at first, without going on strike. And an existing law of Wisconsin, but if such is very often, as in Marseilles, for instance, they gained the law in Wisconsin, it does not reflect credit an existing law of Wisconsin, but if such is

the law in Wisconsin, it does not reflect credit on the lawmakers of that State. And I fear that there are States nearer than Wisconsin whose medical practice laws are so ill-framed that they compel or allow such judgments as the above.

Medical practice means the practice of healing. In that sense the term is used by those whose usage is authoritative. So the dictionaries define it, its etymology suggests that meaning: for the Latin verb medicing make hour word medical is derived.

that meaning: for the Latin verb medear, from which our word medical is derived, means to heal prigs conditute only a portion of the agencies used in the practice of healing fixercise, baths, massage, hygiene, regulation of diet and life, electricity, heat, cold, isolation, travel, amusement and many other things are as truly medical (healing) agencies as drugs. To restrict the meaning of medical practice to the use of drugs is, to put in ildly, narrow-minded on the part of legmildly, narrow-minded on the part of leg-ators and Judges

that strikes, especially when they are accompanied by violence, have proved as disastrous for the workingmen of this country as they have been for the workingmen of any country.

Without regard to the specific merits of a suit broughton Wednesday in the Secon I Municipal Court of this city to recover \$400, alleged to have been given to the manager of a downtown "turf bureau " for the purpose of racetrack speculation, the case calls attention to the existence, here and elsewhere, of a horde of catchpenny "brokers" whose extermination would be a blessing to the community. In the case cited the plaintiff avers that the money was procured from him "on the false and fraudulent representation of this subject on the part of legislators and Judges in Kentucky not long ago ruled on this subject differently from Judge Elliot An esteopath the patient's legy was brought before this Judge charged with violating the medical practice law by practising without a license. The defendant releaded that he had not administered any flux but only manipulated the patient's limbs. The Judge decided that medical practice did not consist exclusively in the administration of drugs, but in the use of any agency for healing disease or restoring and the extended was convicted.

In their relation to the public and the law Christian Science practitioners are medical practicioners because they practice healing. It retainly is an order that just that they be required to submit to the legal restrictions which are held binding on other medical practitioners.

E. E. Cornwall, M. D.

NEW PICTURES AT THE METROPOLI-TAN MUSEUM.

The spring reopening of the Metropolitan Museum discovers an addition of some three dozen pictures, all loaned, and with three exceptions, (Nos. 146, 170 and 162 in Gallery 2) to be found in Gallery 11.

refer to them in the aggregate. Neither in numbers nor in quality can it be said that they represent an adequate dividend on New York's accumulation of wealth in pictures during the past year. While a few individuals are generous, there is not the widespread loyalty toward the museum, which would prompt the patriotic citizen to lend, much less to give tithe, or even a tenth part of a tithe, of all that he possesses in the way of pictures. To a man who values his treasures giving is a serious matter, but loaning, especially during the summer when the town house is generally closed, should not be a prohibitive sacrifice. Local pride and public spirit are characteristics of American citizenship and yet in this great city there is nothing corresponding to the annual loan exhibitions in London during the winter at Burlington House, where the man in the street may for a short time become acquainted with the treasures gleaned from private collections. New York's deficiency in the respect is probably due, not to lack of generosity on the part of collectors but to the fact that no organized opportunity has been afforded them of exhibiting it. What can be done at any time is apt to be left undone; but if a yearly loan exhibition on a large and welldefined plan were once inaugurated, its liberal support is practically certain. With its prestige and the increased facility of its new buildings the Metropolitan Museum appears to be the one body in the metropolis that could take in hand and successfully control such a movement. The time is ripe for it, as witness a sporadic correspondence in the daily press and the suggestion is offered respectfully to the consideration of the trustees.

The point in a nutshell is this, that waiting for the fruit to drop is a slow and unsatisfying process, but that by a shaking of the

trees you may readily accumulate a store. Reverting to the pictures loaned on this occasion, one notes that they are pretty equally divided between those of the popular kind, which attract the public by reason of their subject and those in which the esthetic quality is more distinctly the attraction. Reaching out (for it is a very big canvas) in both these directions is Munkacsy's "The Death of Mozart," lent by Gen R. A. Alger. It is an extremely fine example of the gifted Hungarian painter, without the almost sav age blackness of his early work and also free from the triviality of detail that mars many of the pictures painted during his Parisian experience; a dignified, controlled composi tion, soberly rich in color, treated with breadth of method and unsensational earnest-The master, pale and worn and wrapt rather than expressed; then there is a group of three men in the half-shadow of the backthe effects of a collision between the Northern ground most skilfully adjusted to the planes Pacific Railroad and the "Wild Irish Mail," of the picture, while the rendering of a white as between an ex-cathedra pronouncement pillow behind the master's head is extraorand an act of Congress: for the reason that | dinarily subtle. This would seem to be the the conflicting powers in the premises can focus point of the composition to which all never meet. Congress can make colaw about the other color values are keyed. The weak feature of the picture is its lack of only to faith and morals. As the Pope has structural unity. There are, in effect, two ever lifted his little finger, in the hundred subjects, the group of singers and that of the dying man and his wife and child. One canatholics how to vote, it is safe to predict not feel that they fuse into a single composition. Yet the student may obtain an and should be overstep the bounds of his emoyable insight into the construction of pictures, if he makes a funnel of his hand to embrace only the right side of the canvas

He will then find that the group of three

far too distant; that they need the other

figures to place them in their just relation

compare the approximate synthesis of this

picture with the diffused definition of Adolf

Tidemand's "The Duel on the Wedding Day.

The scene here is the interior of a peasant's

front lighted by a small lamp and a blazing the crowd for the bride; endeavoring by even so, the identity of the woman for whom

> an artist's summary. Both in respect to number and quality the

movement in the white horse that draws the Father Hecker, the friend of "men like foremost cart or the strange cool-warm light Gibbons and Ireland," used to beast "I am a upon the ground that affects one either or all, but the unattractive scene grows by degrees and a better American because I am a Cath- | most fascinating; possibly, most of ail, becauseit is so essentially true to life and nature and gathers from them something of their human interest. The Scheveningen subject of a fishing smack being drawn up on to the sand by horses is equally a dreary scene until one enters into its simple reality, and then the vastness of sky, gra distance of of practising medicine without a license by sea and waste of sand urge their impressiveness, the little scene becomes an item in the big scheme of nature and life, the cool sobriety of color and the quiet composition of full

and empty spaces grow fascinating Hanging between these is a stirring canvas by Adolphe Schreyer, "Wallachian Post Horses," lacking the glowing color of his Arab subjects, but characteristically animated with flashes of light, subtly embroidering the picture, and with his usual excellence of drawing and skill in rendering action spontaneously. A "Sunset in Holland" by Troyon must have been painted about 1847, year in which he visited that country and began to turn his mind toward the painting of cattle, moved, say some, by Paul Potter's "Bull," but far more likely by the intimate relationship between the rich vegetation of Holland and the cows which stand knee-deep in it and thrive upon it. However, in this picture no cattle appear; its chief beauty, being a fine evening sky, glowing with rosy amber and flecked with loose tuffets of cloud, so penetrable and tremulously pervasive that it emphasizes the tight, u suggestive manner in which the ground is painted. There is also a good sky, full and moist, in a "Cattle in Pasture" by Easile van Marcke, the structure of the cows, however, Mareke; the structure of the cows, however, is not so truly felt as usual, though the rendering of their coats is admirable, and attention may be drawn to the knowledge and skill displayed in the leisurely action of a cow in the middle distance stooping to drink.

Another picture, loaned by Mrs. Gibbs, is a Mrs. York, May 16. Another picture, loaned by Mrs. Gibbs, is a landscape by George Inness, "Étretat, dated 1871. Brilliant greens with patches o brownish red and orange are introduced in the foliage and vegetation, but without the breadth and largeness of simplicity that he reached in the glowing pictures of a later

of the picture. It is not quite clear for example, whither the flock of sheep is wending, course apparently being blocked by a wall of impenetrably dark foliage. In Gallery 2 will be found a Monet, also lent by Mrs. Gibbs; "On the Seine" (No. 170), painted in 1894 and one of the series of the church at Vernon, vaguely looming through the early morning mist which is floating up from the water meadows, slowly dissolving in a maze of pearly pinks and blues and whites. It shows the painter's preference for mass over line in composition and his fondness for repeating the mass by its reflection, also the looseness and subtlety with which he renders luminous atmosphere. The canvas, so pale by contrast with its surroundings and, therefore, perhaps, at first sight appearing forceless and flat, by degrees, as you study it, reaches back and back, full of palpitation as the colors vibrate; it is found to be impregnated with light and alive with an

infinitely tender stirring. In this same gallery is a remarkably fine Ziem, recently loaned by Mr. Frank Jay Gould, "The Entrance to the Grand Canal," painted in 1852. The centre is occupied with a group of boats, their hulls dark against the blue water, which is deepening in the twilight, their sails hanging loose and forming a grand mass of quiet color against the warmth of the sky. The color of the picture is full and resonant, without either glare or lusciousness and the whole treatment is delightfully free from any affectation of skill, or search for spectacular effect. One seldom sees a Ziem so brilliantly reserved or so sincere and deep in feeling. Among the other new pictures in Gallery 11

are two unusually large pastels, loaned by

"Columbus Brought Back From the New World," both by Charles Laurent Maréchal, a pupil of Regnault, and usually identified with water colors. They are very interesting in subject; treated, moreover, with a largeness of feeling and a fine sense of color. A considerable group has been lent by Mrs. Anna Woerishoffer. Among them is "The Edge of the River Oise," by Daubigny; a picture of pearly grays and greens, apparently a sketch, for it lacks fulness of color and depth of atmosphere, being rather dry and thin and coaxing the eye but little further than the surface. "Halt!" by de Neuville, a small subject of an artillery officer checking his battery on the gallop, is a stirring bit of military life, with a good deal of the soldier sentiment that this painter was famous for embodying in his pictures. Gérôme is seen here in a small panel, "Dante;" the poet represented walking at the evening hour in the outskirts of Florence, while the groups of town folk gape at him and one woman tries to hush her child's cries by pointing its attention to the stern, lonely figure. It is a scholarly picture, but scarcely touches the intensity of the theme; the solitariness in the midst of crowds of the "man who had been in hell." A "Forest of Fontainebleau," by Diaz, shows the familiar scene of arching boughs, through which appears a sunlit glade with the figure of a woman. It is a joyous rendering, with much suggestion of vastness beyond and stillness near: though it has not the intricacy of light and shade, the profundity of shadow in some parts or surprises of light in others that characterize the finest of Diaz's treatment of this subject.

Among several canvases loaned by Mrs. Israel Corse is "The Chateau," by Koek-Koek. an interesting example of the Dutch landscape, while it was still existing on Dutch traditions, before it had been revivified by the influence of the Barbizon School and more particularly of Millet. "The Wreckers," by Evariste Vitol Luminais, which has been nt by Mr. George H. Story, is a subject of horror arrestingly depicted and another picture which should receive attention is The Adirondacks," by James M. Hart. It has been loaned by Mr. J. L. Crawford and is an unusually large and important example of this painter. The scene is beautiful and it has been recorded with a wealth of patient bservation, and, notwithstanding its superabundance of detail, with a regard for unity and bigness that renders it very impressive.

Texas Rice Bows to Texas Oil. From the New Orleans Times-Democrat.

It was expected that this would be a banever grown in the Southwest; but the chances for a record-breaker are far less favorable commit a grievous sin. Experience, there- definite. The very exactitude breeds con- to-day than they were a few months ago. It will be remembered that last fall southeast Texas went wild over rice. Some little III Dr. Brownson's words may be passed examination of this and the other part of the rice had been grown there before with such success as to hold out the greatest eniana, a clay subsoil holding the water, and thus assuring the rice what is most needed for its successful cultivation—plenty of moisture. The Texas farmers decided accordingly to drop cotton and try rice as a cheaper and more profitable crop. The indications last fall were that the rice acreage of southeast Texas would be increased three or fourfold. There is no chance whatever of this now. Conditions have greatly changed in Texas since then. Another boom has struck there, and turned the energy of the people in a new direction. Five months after they went wild over rice the discovery of oil started a stulk whiler craze, and rice was relegated to still wilder craze, and rice was relegated to second place. A great deal of the land that was to have been planted in the cereal will

sian Empire and it may be possible that he will extend his trip to Siberia.

Senator Reveridge believes that the United States should have the bulk of Russin's foreign trade and that American and Russian relations should grow more and more intimate.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I note that the President in one or more of his recent speeches to Texan audiences reminded his hearers that the area of their great "empire"

that the area of Texas is equal to a belt of land eleven miles wide encircling the earth at the equator; or to a strip of land more than one mile wide reaching from the earth to the moon, or to a lane, wide enough for the roadled of a double-track railwa and long enough to reach from the earth to the sin.

New Yorks, May 14.

NEW YORK, May 14.

Whence is Po o?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir Can you canisms. Barney Bennet, who is the Harvard "Poco" students of their discourses.

En Iding in the Great Cities.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat The building operations in April. 1901, in St. Louis, are 25.57 per cent. in excess of those of the same month of 1900. This is not nearly so large a relative gain period. This is by comparison spotty, with as has been made in New York, Chicago and some of His candor is delightful, but it is possible to be doubtan arrangement of forms none too hand- the other big cities, but the building expansion due to ful about the sternness of his moralities, aibeit he is some, while there is uncertainty in the planes | the World's Fair has not yet begun.

THE TOTAL ECLIPSE OF MAY 18.

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The track of this important eclipse of the sun lies chiefly in the Southern Hemisphere and over the oceans. The lands available for observing stations are the island of Mauritius in the Indian Ocean, central Sumatra, southern Borneo, and other portions of the Malae Archipelago, and New Guinea. The choice of observing stations is very limited as many of them lie in inaccessible places and among savage peoples. The best opportunity is afforded by the west coast of Sumatra, where Padang, the Governor's residence, is a considerable town with telegraph connections, and with a railway joining it to inland points at higher levels. The chances for good weather in this neighborhood are, however, not as favorable as might be wished.

The eclipse begins at Padang at 10:45 A. M., May 18 (local time) and ends at 1:57 P. M. The duration of totality is unusually long, viz., 6 minutes and 14 seconds (the average length of the total phase at past eclipses has cen less than two minutes), and these conditions are therefore admirably suited for the search for new planets nearer to the sun than Mercury, and to all researches that require long photographic exposures and many of them

The United States Government has sent an expedition which sailed from San Francisco Feb. 16 on a transport. Its chief is Prof. Skinner, U. S. N., and it is accompanied by observers: from the Yerkes Observatory Prof. Barnard, from the University of Virginia Dr. Humphreys and Mr. Curting, from Columbia University Dr. Mitchell, from the Johns Hopkins University Dr. Gilbert, from the Smithsonian Institution Mr. Abbott. from the Lick Observatory Prof. Hussey

Mrs. J. W. Boyle: "Galileo in Velletri" and Prof. Barnard intends to photograph the corona on very large plates (40x40 inches, 30x30 inches, and 14x17 inches). The lens to be employed has a focal length of 61% feet and the image of the sun will be about 6 inches in diameter. The scale of the pictures is therefore very large and the minuter details of the structure of the corona should, therefore, be well shown. The exposures will vary from half a second up to 150 seconds. It is expected that stars as faint as the eighth magnitude will be registered on the plates, so that if inter-Mercurial planets exist there is a good hope of their discovery. At the solar eclipse of 1883, when the length

of totality was more than five minutes, a search was made by Prof. Holden with telescope showing all stars to the sixth magnitude inclusive, without finding any new object. It is therefore probable that any inter-Mercurial planets are of the seventh magnitude or fainter. Photographs of the orona will be made by other parties using uses of forty-foot focus. The spectroscopic programme is very complete and polariscopic observations will also be made, Several parties will be on the ground from England, France, and the continent of Europe,

It is to be hoped that the weather will be favorable during the totality of this very favorable eclipse. Six minutes are enobut they must come at precisely the right instant. SILVA OUT OF COLOMBIA'S CABINET.

Powers to Deal With Us About Panama Canal Concession Curtailed. The news comes from Bogota that Presi-

dent Marroquin of Colombia has removed the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Carlos Martinez Silva. Dr. Martinez Silva, besides being the incumbent of this office, has also been Colombian Minister at Washington since February last. He was sent there with full power to give his Government's consent to the impending transfer to the United States of the Panama canal concession by the French Panama Canal Company, Being no longer Minister of Foreign Affairs, he will herealter be guided by instructions from Bogota in the Panama Canal affair. He got into a controversy with Gov. Carlos Alban, of the Department of Panama, who severely criticled him for promising the United States the free use of Colombian territory for the construction of the canal. Alban said that the Congress of Colombia would never ratify such an arrangement, which was against the spirit and the letter of the Constitution. Dr. Martinez Silva answered this by making some uncomplimentary remarks about Gov. Alban. Now Gen. Alban is a man of great political power and a fighter. He complained to President Marroquin and it is said that this complaint caused the chief executive immediately to remove his Premier from the Cabinet. United States of the Panama canal conces-Plenipotentiary is not known

Lightning Strokes From Telephone Lines.

An interesting and somewhat unique case, involving the use of lightning arresters couragement. A large delegation came over on telephone lines, has recently been defrom Texas in September to investigate the | cided by the Supreme Court of Vermont. rice industry of Calcasieu and Acadia parishes, A physician while sitting in his library near Louisiana. They found it in a most prosper- a telephone instrument was instantly killed ous condition, and they resolved to follow by an electrical discharge from the wire, in the footsteps of the Louisiana farmers, and the plaintiff contended that, in not especially as they found that the soil and having provided a suitable apparatus or geological formation of southeast Texas appliance to conduct the lightning to the It is a rather muddled pictorial report, not | was identical with that of southwest Louis- | earth, or at least out of the house, the teleiana, a clay subsoil holding the water, and thus | phone company was guilty of cuipable negli-

mile from the doctor's house, that it scattered and went into the ground by various rouse, and that only a small fraction of the criginal charge could have entered the residence. If sever, in the absence of proof that lightning had struck elsewhere in that neighborhood at the time, it appeared to be established conclusively that the discharge from the telephone wire, small as it was, caused the trouble. The province of the jury therefore, was to determine whether, if there still wilder craze, and rice was relegated to second place. A great deal of the land that was to have been planted in the cereal will not be planted in it or in any crop, but will be developed for its oil or other minerals; and a great many men who had made up their minds to be rice growers have become oil prospectors. The Texas acreage will be only a fraction of what it promised to be.

Senator Beverldge Salls for Russia.

The Hen. Albert J. Beveridge, Senator from Indiana, sailed on the Deutschland yesterday for Russia, to study commercial conditions there. He will also briefly visit England and Germany for the same purpose but will make exhaustive study of the Russian Empire and it may be possible that he will extend his trip to Siberia.

Senator Beverldge believes that the United States should have the bulk of Russia's for-

From the London Time

The German Emperor, like his great-uncle, Frederick William IV., is an orator of the first rank. He speaks often, he deals with many widely different subjects, and he addresses himself to all sorts and conditions of men, but he almost always on important occasions manages to say something which notody State is larger than the combined areas of else could have said in the same way. His speeches, Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio like those of all true orators, hear a strong and unmis-and Pennsylvania, reckoned together. takable impress of their own. They are striking and Pennsylvania, reckoned together.

To this somewhat familiar statement and original in their language because they express may be added another, not less interesting. The workings of a remarkable character and mind. Like all genuine elopuence, they reflect with absolute sincerity the mood of the speaker for the moment. but the fervid imagination and the quick intelligence of the Emperor present the subjects with which he is constantly occupied in many and varied aspects to him, so that the mond of one day is not always the mond of the next. He is carried away at times by the warmth of his fancy, by the music of his words. and by the instinct of the orator for immediate and dramatic effects and he then uses phrases which at first sight and taken singly seem to convey more than tell me the derivation of the sobriquet "Poco" which | they really mean. The fault is common to almost is applied to "old clothes men" in New England col-leges! I do not find it in any collection of Ameri-William IV.—but it does not often mislead serious

The Rev. Gilbert Reid's Confession as to Looting.

From the Springfield Republican. The Rev. Gilbert Reid, one of the missionaries in China, faces the charge of looting in the sero-com o style which Tom Johnson so successfully employs when he candidly admits the divergence between his theory and his practice regarding monopolies. Whether the Rev. Mr. Reid is successful in his use of this method may be open to some doubt. It would be strange if his cyulcal what-are-you-goin -to-do-alout-it alf did not shock a little the good Christians at home. a much respected man as he has been a very useful one.

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